#### Description

Renewable energy is made from resources that Mother Nature will replace, like wind, water and sunshine.

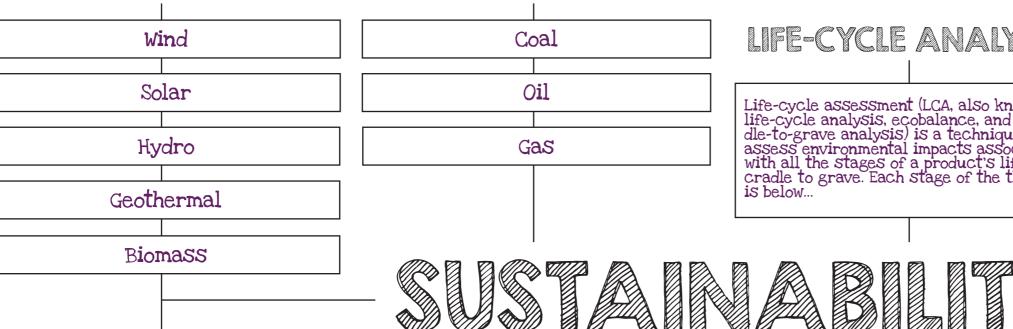
Renewable energy is also called "clean energy" or "green power" because it doesn't pollute the air or the water.

# RENEWABLE RESOURCES

# NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fossil fuels are non-renewable because they will run out one day. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gases and relying on them for energy generation is unsustainable. (finite)

Description



#### CARBON FOOTPRINT

This term is used to denote the amount of carbon dioxide produced by your daily activities and use of material goods. Since CO2 is the most common of the greenhouse gases, you can determine your personal participation in Global Warming, you can prevent global warming, simply by changing some of your habits.

### LIFE-CYCLE ANALYSIS

Life-cycle assessment (LCA, also known as life-cycle analysis, ecobalance, and cradle-to-grave analysis) is a technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life from cradle to grave. Each stage of the the LCA

# **FSC**

FSC

SYMBOLS



Recycle plastic



Recycle steel



Recycle aluminium



Carbon footprint



Recycle glass

Name

## THE 6 R'S AND DEFINITIONS

Reduce: is it possible to reduce the amount of materials used when making the product?

Reuse: could the product have another use? Could its parts be used in other products?

Recycle: recycled materials used? Is product made from materials that are easy to recycle?

Rethink: is there a better way to solve problem that is less damaging to the environment?

Repair: If the product breaks can it be easily fixed without throwing away?

Refuse: not accepting things that are not good for the environment. Is packaging needed?

1. Raw materials

2. Manufacturing

3. Transportation (Kinder Egg)

4. Installation

5. Use (car)

6. Maintenance

7. Disposal

8. Landfill

